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Urban District of Wombwell.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Wombwell :
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Urban District of Wombwell.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH and SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

URBAN DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1938

By J. C. PICKUP, M.B., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Committee.

Chairman of Council : Councillor T. Bradley, J.P.

Chairman: County Councillor J. W. Mellor, J.P.

Messrs:—Councillors T. Bird, Fred Collindridge, J. A. Hall. J.P., R. T. Preston, J. Rose, and T. Wooley.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Chairman of Council : Councillor T. Bradley, J.P.

Chairman: Councillor R. T. Preston.

Messrs. Councillors C. Boocock, H. Copeland, Mrs. E. Mellor (Mrs. Stott and Mrs. M. Walker, Co-opted Members)

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of Infant Welfare Clinics and Medical Officer of Ray Therapy Clinic, Ante-Natal Clinic and Wombwell and Jump Infant Welfare Clinics:

J. C. Pickup, M.B., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Sanitary Inspector: H. Ward, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Superintendent Health Nurse: A. M. T. Thomas S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute; Certified Midwife.

Second Nurse : M. Murphy, S.R.N.

Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute; Certified Midwife.

Third Nurse: F. H. Whittlestone, S.R.N.
Certified Midwife. Approved Health Visitor.

Senior Clerk : Jack Finney.

Junior Clerk : Frank Robinson.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT

TOWN HALL,
WOMBWELL,
May, 1939.

To the Chairman and Members of the Wombwell Urban District Council.

Councillor Mrs. Mellor and Gentlemen,

This is my nineteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Urban District.

The birth rate shows an increase - 17·8 per 1,000, as compared with 17·1 in 1937. The death rate is 10·6 (adjusted 13·1) as compared with 10·8 (adjusted 13·3 in 1937). The infantile death rate shows an increase - 53·6.

As regards Infectious Disease, the chief one demanding attention was an epidemic of Diphtheria over half the cases of which occurred during June. There was 1 death from this disease.

I have to thank all the members of my staff for the ever willing help which they have given me and I wish to express my thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and Infant Welfare Committee.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. PICKUP.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Latitude 53° 31 North.	Longitude 1° 24 West.
Average Height above Sea Level	200 feet.
Area of Urban District	3850 Acres.
Population at Census 1911	17,538
Population at Census 1921	19,035
Population at Census 1931	18,365
Population estimated by Registrar General for 1938 (mid-year)	17,780
Excess of Births over Deaths for 1938	127
Number of houses occupied at the end of 1938	4816
Number of houses occupied at the end of 1921	3,707
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)	4,221 (approx.)
Rateable Value	£60,854
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£226

BIRTHS.

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	307	157	150
Illegitimate	10	6	4
Birth Rate		17.8 per 1,000	

DEATHS.

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate 55.3 Illegitimate Nil. Total 53.6.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0
Adjusted Death Rate	13.1 per 1,000
Death Rate, Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8 (0.44 per 1,000)
Death Rate, Zymotic Diseases	4 (0.22 per 1,000)
Death Rate, Respiratory Diseases	18 (1.01 per 1,000)
Infantile Death Rate	53.6 per 1,000
Death Rate from Cancer	27 (1.5 per 1,000)

	Cases	Case Rate	Deaths	Death Rate
Scarlet Fever	67	3.7	0	0.0
Diphtheria	46	2.5	1	0.05
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	0.61	8	0.44
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	6	0.33	1	0.05

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL.

Natural and Social Conditions.

Area.

3,850 acres.

Population.

The population of the Urban District disclosed by the last census (1931) is 18,365.

The estimated population of the Registrar-General for mid-year 1938 is 17,780.

The census of 1921 showed a population of 19,035.

The Registrar's figures since the census of 1931 have been:—

1934	18020
1935	17960
1936	17780
1937	17710
1938	17780

This year's population gives an average number of persons per house of 3.69.

The estimated population in the various wards of the Urban District is given below:—

S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.
2361	5704	3255	2665	3795

Rateable Value.

The Rateable Value of the district in 1938 was £60,854 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £226 0 0.

Natural Conditions.

The soil consists of marl and clay with a sandy sub-soil resting on the shales and sand-stones of the coal measures The surface is undulating and the average height above sea level is 200 feet.

Principal Industries.

The chief occupations of the population are coal mining, glass bottle making, the manufacture of bye-products from coal, engineering and printing - the coal mining being by far the largest source of employment.

The amount of Poor Law Relief for the year was made up as follows:—

Quarter Ended	ORDINARY				ABLE-BODIED			
1938	CASH		KIND		CASH		KIND	
31 March	3501 1 6		73 15 0		66 13 0		8 2 6	
25 June	3000 19 6		94 17 6		57 16 0		19 3 6	
24 Sept.	3292 6 8		74 0 10		69 13 6		2 13 6	
31 Dec.	3930 5 3		91 1 3		137 10 6		1 6 0	
	13724	12 11	333	14 7	331	13 0	31	10 6

For the purposes of the Poor Law, your district is now (under the Local Government Act) within the Staincross Union of the West Riding County Council.

For the purposes of Infectious Disease your Authority contribute to the maintenance of the Brierley Hospital.

Your Authority arranged to become one of the constituent authorities of the Hemsworth Hospital Committee as from the 1st April, 1935.

For Small-pox your authority contribute for the reception of your cases by the Tadcaster and District Small-pox Hospital Committee.

The colliery accidents in your district mostly go to the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Surgical and Medical cases mostly go to the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, the Sheffield Royal Hospital, the Leeds Infirmary and also the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Gynaecological cases requiring operation mostly go to the Jessop Hospital and cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and difficult cases of midwifery are now admitted to the Jessop Hospital at an agreed fee to be paid by your authority. Difficult cases of midwifery are also admitted to the Mexborough Maternity Hospital at an agreed fee.

Maternity cases are now admitted to the County Maternity Hospital, Mexborough, at a fee paid by your Council where the income falls below a certain level. Several cases have taken advantage of this arrangement during the year.

Medical and Surgical diseases in children are taken to the Children's Hospital, Sheffield.

All these non-infectious Hospitals are supported by voluntary subscriptions.

The Poor Law cases from this district still go to the Municipal Hospital, Barnsley, by arrangement with the Barnsley Corporation.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Brierley Hospital provides the Ambulance for the conveyance of infectious cases from your district to that hospital. Similarly the ambulance at the Selby Small-pox Hospital is used for conveying Wombwell cases to that hospital. The various collieries within your district provide ambulances for the conveying of their accident cases to the hospitals or to their homes.

The ambulance - which the St. John Ambulance Brigade allocated to Wombwell and which you have undertaken to upkeep - together with your new Austin Ambulance are used free of cost by Wombwell people for all cases not coming under any of the heads mentioned above In addition the Sheffield 1d. in the £ scheme Ambulances are used for transit to and from Sheffield Hospitals.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary and Venereal Diseases Dispensary serving the Wombwell district, are situate at Church Street, and Queen's Road, Barnsley. Both these services are, of course, administered by the West Riding County Council.

The chief Sanatoria to which patients from your district are admitted are:—

Middleton Sanatorium (Ilkley)
Deanhead Sanatorium.
Cardigan Sanatorium.
Oakwood Sanatorium.
Eldwick Sanatorium.
Wensleydale Sanatorium, (Aysgarth)
Bowden Sanatorium.
Highwood Sanatorium, Brentwood.
King Edward VII. Hospital, Sheffield.
Stannington Sanatorium, Clifton.
Wyton Hostel, Huntingdon.
Oakbank Open Air School, (Seven Oaks).
Carrgate Sanatorium.
Morton Banks Sanatorium, (Keighley)
Mitchell Memorial Sanatorium, (Rawdon).
Horn Hall (Stanhope, Durham)
East Anglia Sanatorium.
Shropshire Orthopoedic Hospital.
Meathop Sanatorium, Grange.
King Edward Sanatorium, (Midhurst).
East Lancashire T.B. Colony, (Great Barrow, Chester).

During the year 7 cases were admitted into, and 12 cases discharged from these Sanatoria.

The Dispensary and Sanatoria are subsidised by the County Council.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

	Situation	Nature of Accommodation	Provided by
Wombwell Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Free Library	2 rooms	Wombwell Council
Jump Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Miner's Welfare Hall	1 large room	do.
Day Nurseries	NIL	—	—
School Clinics	Free Library	2 rooms	County Council
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Church Street, Barnsley	Whole Building	do
Venereal Clinic	Queen's Road, Barnsley	do.	do.
Ray Therapy Clinic	Free Library	2 rooms	Wombwell Council
Ante-natal Clinic	do.	do.	do.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year was 317 (comprising 163 males and 154 females).

The birth rate was 17.8 as compared with 17.1 for 1937.

Excess of Births over Deaths.

The excess of births over deaths, or what is generally spoken of as "the natural increase of population" was 127 as compared with 112 last year. The balance on the year's working was therefore 0.7 per cent. of the whole population.

	Excess of Births over Deaths Wombwell	Population Wombwell
1934	147	18020
1935	156	17960
1936	110	17780
1937	112	17710
1938	127	17780

BIRTH RATE.

	Males	Females	No. of Births	Birth Rate Wombwell	England & Wales
1934	155	165	320	17·7	14·8
1935	163	168	326	18.1	14·7
1936	144	157	301	16·9	14·8
1937	142	162	304	17·1	14·9
1938	163	154	317	17·8	15·1

BIRTHS IN THE WARDS.

Year.	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.	Total
1934	57	94	55	49	65	320
1935	65	82	48	65	66	326
1936	54	76	52	54	65	301
1937	58	76	54	57	59	304
1938	44	78	64	44	87	317

The distribution in the Wards is as follows:—

	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.
Males	28	38	34	20	46
Females	16	40	30	24	41
	44	78	64	44	87

Of the total births, 10 (6 males and 4 females) or 3.1 per cent were registered as being illegitimate.

The ratio of illegitimate births to legitimate ones was 1 to 31.

Year	Illegitimate. Births	Population.	Nett Births Registered	Illegitimate Births—per cent. of Nett Births Registered	Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population
1934	15	18,020	320	4 6	0·83
1935	8	17 960	326	2 4	0.44
1936	9	17,780	301	2 9	0.5
1937	15	17,710	304	4.9	0.84
1938	10	17,780	317	3.1	0.56

Deaths.

The total deaths amounted to 190, including deaths of residents dying outside the district and excluding non-residents who died in the district. They consisted of 106 males and 84 females.

Distributed in the Wards they were as follows:—

	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.
Males	18	33	15	23	17
Females	15	24	11	13	21
	33	57	26	36	38

This gives a total death rate of 10.6 (adjusted 13.1) per 1,000 which is 0.7 less than last year and 0.4 more than the average of the last 5 years.

The death rate last year for England and Wales was 11.6 per 1,000.

Deaths in Quarters.

An analysis of the deaths in the four quarters of the year, shows 47 for the first quarter, 41 for the second quarter, 46 for the third quarter, and 56 for the fourth quarter.

DEATHS IN WARDS.

Year	S.E	S.W.	C.	N.	H.	Total.
1934	26	49	27	30	41	173
1935 ..	21	46	32	27	44	170
1936 .	38	47	34	36	36	191
1937 ..	27	66	37	31	31	192
1938 ..	33	57	26	36	38	190

DEATH RATES.

	No. of Deaths	Male	Female	Death Rate in Wombwell	adjusted	England & Wales
1934	173	88	85	9·6	(11.9)	11·8
1935 .	170	109	61	9.4	(11 65)	11.7
1936 ...	191	99	92	10·7	(13·2)	12 1
1937 ...	192	118	74	10·8	(13·3)	12·4
1938 ...	190	106	81	10·6	(13·1)	11·6

Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death were in order of numerical importance : Cardiac Disease, Cancer, Respiratory Disease and Arterio-Sclerosis.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Death Rate 1938	Disease	No. of Deaths in 1938	Increase or decrease compared with 1937	Death Rate 1937
—	Enteric Fever	Nil.	same	—
—	Smallpox	Nil.	same	—
0.16	Measles	3	—	0.05
0.0	Scarlet Fever	0	same	—
0.0	Whooping Cough	0	same	—
0.05	Diphtheria	1	—	0.1

Death Rate 1938		No. of Deaths in 1938	Increase or decrease compared with 1937	Death Rate 1937
0.11	Influenza	2	—	0.39
0.44	Phthisis	8	—	0.73
0.05	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	—	0.11
1.5	Cancer	27	-|-	1.24
0.05	Rheumatic Fever	1	same	0.05
0.0	Meningitis (Meningococcal)	Nil.	same	0.0
0.64	Cerebral Haemorrhage	12	-|-	0.45
2.56	Organic Heart Disease	48	-|-	2.2
1.07	Arterio-Sclerosis	19	same	1.07
0.28	Bronchitis	5	same	0.28
0.61	Pneumonia	11	—	0.61
0.11	Other Disease of Respiratory Organs	2	-|-	0.0
0.0	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Nil.	—	0.05
0.11	Appendicitis	2	—	0.15
0.11	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	-|-	0.0
0.44	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	8	-|-	0.22
0.0	Puerperal Sepsis	Nil.	same	0.0
0.0	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	Nil.	—	0.05
0.45	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	8	same	0.45
0.8	Violent Deaths	15	-|-	0.5
0.11	Suicide	2	—	0.15
0.48	Other Defined Diseases	9	—	0.84
0.11	Peptic Ulcer	2	same	0.11
0.11	Diabetes	2	—	0.15
0.0	Ill Defined Diseases	Nil.	—	0.6
10.6 (Adjusted 13.1)		190	— (Adjusted 13.3)	10.8

Total Death Rate.

10.6 (adjusted 13.1).

There were 17 inquiries held by the Coroner in Wombwell during the year.

The causes of deaths as revealed by the inquests were:- Accidents (8), Cardiac Disease (3), Asphyxia (2), Suicide, Hanging, Phthisis and Coronary Thrombosis 1 each.

Year.	Number of Coroner's Inquiries.	Percentage of Inquests to Total Deaths.
1934	5	2.8
1935	4	2.3
1936	11	5.7
1937	7	3.6
1938	17	8.9

Post Mortem Examinations were carried out in 10 cases.

Of still born babies (7), there were 7 interred at Wombwell Cemetery, and none at Hemingfield Cemetery. The number of still born babies notified was 6.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths under 1 year of age amounted to 17 as against 12 in 1937.

The death rate is 53.6 per 1,000 births as against 39.4 last year.

The causes of Infantile Deaths were as follows:—

Pneumonia	1
Premature Birth and Congenital Debility ...	8
Bronchitis	3
Gastro Enteritis	1
Asphyxia	3
Measles	1
	17

Year.	Number of Infantile Deaths, Wombwell.	Infantile Death Rate, Wombwell.
1934	16	50.0
1935	16	49.07
1936	18	59.8
1937	12	39.4
1938	17	53.6

	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H
Males	4	1	2	—	2
Females	1	—	1	—	6
	5	1	3	—	8

There was No Illegitimate Death during the year.

The subject of Infantile Mortality is dealt with in detai under "Maternity and Child Welfare."

Ward Statistics.

	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.	Total
Approximate Population	2361	5704	3255	2665	3795	17780
All Deaths	33	57	27	36	37	190
Births	44	78	64	44	87	317
Birth Rate	18.6	13.6	19,6	16.5	21.8	17.8
Death Rate	13.9	9.9	8.2	13.5	9.7	10.6 (adjusted 13.1)
Infantile Deaths	5	1	3	nil.	8	17
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	113.6	12.8	46.7	nil	91.9	53.6

Infectious Diseases.

There were 4 deaths from Zymotic Diseases equal to a death rate of 0.22 per 1,000 as compared with 0.22 for 1937.

The causes of the Zymotic Diseases were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	0
Diphtheria	1
Whooping Cough	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0
Smallpox	0
Measles	3
Enteric Fever	0

Zymotic Death Rate (Wombwell).

Year.	Year.
1934—0.33	1936—0.28
1935—0.27	1937—0.22
	1938—0.22

No use has been made during the year of the Shick and Dick Tests.

Under the Infectious Disease Notification Act there were notified 195 cases of Infectious Disease as follows:—

Scarlet Fever 67 (33 males and 34 females).
Diphtheria 47 (26 males and 20 females).
Puerperal Pyrexia 2.
Erysipelas 14 (8 males and 6 females).
Pneumonia 48 (30 males and 18 females).
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) 11 (8 males & 3 females).
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory) 6 (3 males and 3 females).

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WOMBWELL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Erysipelas	Puerperal ~~Fever~~ & Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Phthisis	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Small-pox.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
1934 ..	74	85	1	—	21	3	57	1	14	13	—	1	—
1935 ...	127	53	—	—	19	7	48	1	15	3	—	1	—
1936	109	33	1	—	8	1	77	1	4	6	—	3	2
1937	56	43	—	—	21	4	53	3	19	6	—	—	—
1938 ...	67	46	—	—	14	2	48	0	11	6	—	—	—

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 or 73.

Distribution in the Wards.

	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.	Ttl.
Diphtheria	8	6	5	2	25	46
Erysipelas	–	6	6	2	–	14
Scarlet Fever	3	17	15	19	13	67
Puerperal Pyrexia	–	1	–	–	1	2
Pneumonia	7	9	8	6	18	48
Tuberculosis	2	4	3	2	6	17

Removed to Hospital.

	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.	Ttl.
Diphtheria	8	6	5	2	24	45
Scarlet Fever	1	5	3	6	6	21
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	1	1

Disease	Notified	Hospital Admitted to	Deaths Total
Scarlet Fever	67	21	0
Diphtheria	46	45	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	0
Pneumonia	48	0	11
Erysipelas	14	0	0

Death Rates of all Infectious Diseases compared with England and Wales for 1938

Disease	Wombwell	England & Wales
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	0.05	0.07
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.15	0.04
Influenza	0.1	0.11
Whooping Cough.	0.00	0.03

Anthrax, Rabies, Malaria and Trench Fever.

No cases of these diseases occurred during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases were notified.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No cases were notified.

Erysipelas.

Notifications were received of 14 cases of this disease as compared with 21 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Enteric Fever.

There was no case of this disease notified during the year and none in the previous year.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

There was 46 cases notified during the year as against 43 in 1937. There was 1 death.

Most local authorities are immunising children against Diphtheria, and in time, when the public are more enlightened as to its value, medical officers will cease to record deaths from this disease. Prophylactic measures with respect to Diphtheria become an economic as well as a humane proposition.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

	Cases Notified Wombwell.	Case Rate Wombwell.	Deaths Wombwell	Death Rate Wombwell.	Death Rate England & Wales.
1934	85	4·7	3	0·16	0·10
1935	53	2·9	0	0·00	0·08
1936	33	1·8	4	0·2	0·07
1937	43	2·4	2	0·1	0·07
1938	46	2·5	1	0·05	0·07

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever in the Urban District in 1938 was 67 as compared with 56 for the previous year. The case rate was 3.7 compared with 3.1. No death occurred from the disease.

Mild cases of Scarlet Fever can be adequately treated at home, provided that they can be effectually isolated. In fact home treatment is preferable in such cases as removal to hospital needlessly exposes them to other cases of Scarlet Fever which may be due to a modification of the organism and not to the exact type that caused the mild case.

It is interesting to record that in spite of the larger number of scarlet fever cases remaining at home there has been no increase in the number of second cases in one house recorded as a result of these measures.

Whooping Cough.

There was no death from this disease registered during the year as compared with none in 1937.

Measles.

The number of deaths from this disease was 3 as compared with 1 in 1937.

Measles.

Year.	Death Rate in Wombwell.	Death Rate in England & Wales
1934	0.16	0.09
1935	0.05	0.03
1936	0.05	0.07
1937	0.05	0.02
1938	0.15	0.04

Influenza.

During 1938 there were 2 deaths from Influenza as compared with 7 in the previous year. The death rate was 0.1 as compared with 0.39 in 1937.

Influenza.

Year.	Death Rate in Wombwell.	Death Rate in England & Wales.
1934	0.05	0.14
1935	0.05	0.18
1936	0.05	0.14
1937	0.39	0.45
1938	0.1	0.11

Smallpox.

No cases occurred during the year in Wombwell.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

The deaths of children under two years of age from this disease numbered none, as against one in the previous year.

This disease is not attended with anything like the death rate that it had 20 years ago. This improvement is due to better milk production and education of the people in more hygienic methods.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years with Rates per 1,000 Births.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births, Wombwell	Rate per 1,000 Births England & Wales.
1934	0	0.0	5.5
1935	0	0.0	5.7
1936	0	0.0	5.9
1937	1	0.05	5.8
1938	0	0.0	5.5

Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

The number of deaths from these two diseases was 16 as against 17 in 1937.

A total of 16 or over 8.4 per cent. of the total deaths recorded this year.

The total deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis, etc., give a respiratory death rate of 1.01 per 1,000.

Year.	Respiratory Death Rate.	No. of Deaths.
1934	1.05	19
1935	1.17	20
1936	1.46	28
1937	0.88	17
1938	1.01	18

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Age Groups).

	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Ove 65
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	4	4	5	8	30	7	5	3	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	2	5	4	22	4	3	4	—	1	—
Enteric Fever ... ... (Including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	5	6	2	2	3	3	4	7	3	5	5
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	8	3

Cancer.

Last year we had 27 deaths or 14.2 per cent. of the total deaths recorded, with a death rate of 1.5. In 1937 we had 22 deaths with a rate of 1.2.

DEATHS FROM CANCER—Age Groups.

0	1	2	3	4	5	15	25	45	65	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	12	6

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate Wombwell.
1934	18	0.99
1935	16	0.94
1936	22	1.15
1937	22	1.2
1938	27	1.5

During any campaign for the prevention of disease certain information concerning the disease is given to the public and many people believe that this brings about in the minds of the public, the notion of being ill; thus suggesting that health talks do not carry out their purpose, namely, that of prevention, but rather the reverse. "Cancerphobia" is the fear of Cancer, and all health talks in connection with this disease, based upon the idea of hope, take an optimistic view of the disease, which being local at first, is curable - therefore no idea is given which should in any way increase the existing fear of Cancer. Early diagnosis of the disease followed by early operation and the use of radium have considerably lowered the death rate and will be the sheet anchor of the profession till the cause of cancer is discovered.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of the houses was carried out methodically after the removal of a case of acute infectious disease or at the termination of the illness by fumigation or spraying with Formalin.

Infected clothing in all other infectious cases was washed with Izal.

These should have been treated with a steam disinfector which method is more scientific. Money spent on a steam disinfector would be money well spent. Much of the money spent on a steam disinfector would be saved by having a smaller number of cases of infectious disease.

114 premises have been disinfected by the disinfecting attendant.

All library books which are in infected houses are disinfected.

Terminal disinfection following upon infectious disease has, amongst some local authorities, fallen into disrepute and although the modern idea on the spread of infectious disease is that it is by means of one person to another, I think it would be a mistake to discontinue disinfection of clothing, bedding and rooms. Disinfection serves as an object lesson for the public rightly to regard infectious diseases in a serious manner, and terminal disinfection has the advantage in bringing about a more complete and thorough cleansing of a room and articles than would otherwise obtain, and although the cost of such disinfection is considerable, I am in favour of continuing the practice.

Tuberculosis.

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases caused 9 deaths against 15 in 1937 (8 Respiratory and 1 Non-Respiratory).

The Phthisis death rate is 0.44 per 1,000 (0.73 in 1937).

Phthisis Death Rate (Wombwell).

Year.	Year.	Year.
1934—0.67	1935—0.44	1936—0.6
1937—0.73	1938—0.44	

17 notifications of Tuberculosis were received during the year, as compared with 25 in 1937.

Of the 9 deaths from Tuberculosis 2 (22.2 per cent.) had not been notified prior to death, and were only heard of through the Registrar's returns.

In 1937, 6.6 per cent. were un-notified.

The occupations of those who died during the year from Tuberculosis were:—

Occupation.	Number
Miner	4
Scholar	1
Housewife	4
Labourer	5
Domestic Servant	3
	17

	New Cases:		Deaths.	
Age Periods.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	1
5	—	2	—	—
10	2	—	—	—
15	—	2	2	—
20	2	—	5	—
25	1	1	1	—
35	1	—	—	—
45	4	—	—	—
65 & up	1	—	—	—
	11	6	8	1

There were 7 admissions into, and 12 discharges from the various Sanatoria during the year.

Year.	Admissions to Sanatoria.	Discharges from Sanatoria.
1934	15	17
1935	12	15
1936	12	9
1937	14	10
1938	7	12

The Tuberculosis Dispensary at 46, Church Street, Barnsley, is the receiving station for your district. Here the cases are examined, and if the diagnosis of Tuberculosis is confirmed, the Tuberculosis Officer recommends the treatment needed, i.e. whether Sanatoria, Dispensary or Domiciliary.

The County Council is the administrative authority for Tuberculosis.

During the year 134 specimens were sent to the County Hall Laboratory for bacteriological examination as follows:—

Blood for Widal Reaction	4
Sputa for T.B.	11
Swabs for B. Diphtheriae	94
Urine for T.B. and Organisms	11
Milks for Tuberculosis	1
Milks for Methylene Blue	1
Miscellaneous Specimens	2
Waters for Bacterial Content	5
Faeces for B. Typhosus etc.	1
Bio-chemical specimens	4
	134

Circulatory Diseases.

48 deaths occurred from diseases of the heart (40 in 1937). This is equal to a death rate of 2.6 per 1,000 (2.2 per 1,000 in 1937).

Water Supply.

Wombwell is served with water from the Dearne Valley Water Board (comprising Wombwell, Hoyland, Darfield, Goldthorpe, etc.)

The water supplied to Wombwell by the Board actually comes from four sources and is mixed. One is from an artesian well, this water is of pure quality, extremely hard (38 degrees Clark's process) and has no plumbo-solvent action. Another is obtained from the Sheffield Corporation is a soft water of a peaty colour, and is chlorinated. A third source of supply is from the Dearne Valley Colliery and is chlorinated. The fourth source of supply is from the Darfield Clay Pit and is not chlorinated. The Darfield Clay Pit water was discontinued during the year.

The supply of water to all parts of the town is regular and adequate.

Rivers and Streams.

No new pollution of any rivers or streams was noticed during the year, but there has been for years evidence of solids in suspension in Bullings Dyke coming in large quantities from the Bye-product Works of a Colliery.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The drainage and sewerage system through the district is for the most part satisfactory.

I am indebted for the following information on sewers and buildings to your Surveyor, Mr. W. Quest.

There have been three sewer extensions during the year - Windmill Road, Ewden Road and Wilson Street. In addition to these, of course, the sewers have been extended and completed on the Summer Lane Housing Site for the houses and bungalows recently completed. A length of outfall sewer between Littlefield Lane and Station Road has been cleaned out, probably caused by subsidence and also a length at Hemingfield below Primrose Farm. The same remarks apply as last year, that if anything some of the sewers are getting worse owing to subsidence and are having to syphon instead of gravitate.

Lundhill Sewage Farm.

The sprinkler has been renewed, but apart from this, no further works have been carried out.

New Scarboro' Sewage Farm.

Beyond the plant being maintained, nothing has been carried out during the year.

New Buildings erected by Private Enterprise.

The following is a list of buildings erected for habitation during the year showing the wards in which they have been erected.

South West Ward	62
Central Ward	1
North Ward	2
Hemingfield and Jump Ward	36
	101

This exceeds the number erected during the previous year which was the most that had been erected by private enterprise since the war.

New Buildings erected by the Council.

The following buildings have been completed on the Summer Lane Housing Site.

Houses	88
Bungalows	36
	124

Swimming Baths.

I am indebted to your Baths Manager - Mr. Johnson - for the following report on the Swimming Baths.

The returns of the various swimming establishments in the district show that Wombwell has once again maintained the usual standard of attendances throughout the season.

The total number of bathers admitted was 49,653. Out of this total, 10,604 were school-children and 1,776 evening school pupils, all of whom received instruction in swimming and life-saving.

There is, however, a steady decline in the number of slipper bathers admitted, due probably to the erection of pit-head baths and the fact that all modern houses have baths installed.

A sample of the swimming bath water was analysed in August, the analyst's report describing the water as quite sterile and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

The swimming water is kept at a constant temperature is treated with a chlorine-ammonia system and is tested three times daily, thus maintaining, with the aid of modern filters, the required standard of purity.

Schools.

The Sanitary condition of the schools in the district is good.

Any minor defects that occurred were referred to the Education Committee and were put right.

The Health Visitors (two of whom are also the school Nurses) and the Attendance Officer notify me of the first cases of infection occurring in any of the schools.

There were no class closures but individual exclusion was again successfully employed.

All schools have been thoroughly and regularly disinfected by spraying with Formalin during each holiday.

The work of the School Clinic and School Inspection is administered by the County Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The number of children under one year of age who died during 1937 was 17 (9 males and 8 females) which represents an Infantile Mortality of 53.6 per 1,000 births The Infantile Mortality in 1937 was 39.4.

Neo-Natal Deaths.

The number of deaths of Infants in the first month of life was 12 against 7 in 1937.

The causes of deaths during the first month of life, apart from those cases which can be termed infectious, are due to conditions which have obtained prior to birth, and it is only by a routine ante-natal examination of the mother that any reduction can be brought about in these neo-natal deaths.

Death Rates.

Year.	Infantile Mortality Wombwell.	Infantile Mortality England & Wales
1934	50.0	59
1935	49.07	57
1936	59.8	59
1937	39.4	58
1938	53.6	53

Deaths in Age Groups.

Of the total (17) infant deaths, 2 or 11.7 per cent. took place in the first day, 5 or 29.4 per cent. in the first week, and 12 or 70.5 per cent. in the first month.

Contraceptives.

Contraceptive methods as taught at Voluntary Control Clinics necessitate a certain amount of intelligent co-operation of the women attending. We have not at present sufficient definite information as to the dangers physically and psychologically which the continued use of contraceptive methods produce, but we are aware of the fact that after prolonged contraceptive methods have been employed sterility may ensue and it is a tremendous responsibility to undertake a practice which may result in a fall in the birth rate greater than has yet been experienced owing to the large and increasing proportion of sterile women in the population.

Still Births.

The number during the year was 5 or giving a rate of 15 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Births Notified (Live and Still).

	Live Births Registered.	Still Births.	Total Births Live & Still	Percentage of Still Births to Total Births.
1934	320	21	341	6.1
1935	326	8	334	2.3
1936	301	13	314	4.3
1937	304	13	317	4.1
1938	317	5	322	1.5

Maternal Mortality.

No case occurred during the year, giving a death rate of none per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as against 3.1 in 1937.

Antenatal Clinic.

52 clinics were held through the year, 1503 women have attended, giving an average of 28.9 per session.

Post Natal Work.

The number of Births notified during the year (exclusive of still births) was 329.

307 were notified by Midwives and 22 by doctors and parents.

Home Visiting.

First visits were paid by the Health Visitors (one wholetime and two half-time employed by the Council) to 329 infants. The numbers of re-visits during and over the first year were 2150 and 5185. 237 ante-natal visits were made. Only by frequent visits can errors in feeding and management of the young child be detected and rectified in addition to which by frequent visits, absenteeism from the Infant Welfare Centres can be reduced.

A complete summary of the work of the Health Visiting Staff is appended:—

Births.

First Visits	329
Re-visits during the year	2159
Re-visits over the first year	5185
Ante-Natal Visits	237
Still Births Visits	5
Other visits	27
	7942

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers, and of children under five years of age.

One in Wombwell Free Library on Tuesday Afternoons and one in Jump Welfare Hall on Thursday Afternoons.

At the Wombwell Centre, where 47 sessions were held, there have attended 5173 children, a weekly average of 110.06 217 new babies have joined, of these 200 were under one year, and 17 over that age.

The doctor examined 1731 children during the year, an average of 36.8 per session.

At the Jump Centre, where 49 sessions were held, 56 new babies have joined during the year, 51 of these were under 1 year and 5 over that age.

There were 1445 attendances at this centre, an average of 29.4 weekly, and 673 children were examined by the doctor, an average of 13.7 per session.

Payment of Fees to Midwives in Necessitous Cases.

Since July, 1937, the Midwives Act (administered by the County Council) has been in operation and the salaries of the municipal midwives are now paid by the County Council.

Home Helps.

A system of supplying Home Helps at confinement and for 14 days thereafter - where no relative is available - has been adopted by you and so far has proved very satisfactory, but is not much used.

Grants to Necessitous Mothers and Children.

Mothers and children who receive support are required to attend the Infant Welfare Centre so that all grants issued are definitely known to be on medical grounds. The centres are not to be regarded as milk depots where mothers can attend for the sole purpose of obtaining milk.

The centres exist primarily for medical advice and grants are given after medical inspection.

Artificial Light Centre for Non-Tubercular Children under School Age.

This centre was opened on 23rd July, 1927, and there are two sessions weekly, Monday and Thursday. During 1938 there was 98 sessions and 3713 attendances have been made. The cases treated are those recommended by the Medical Officer of the Infant Welfare Clinics and included Rickets, Anaemia, Impetigo, Debility, Bronchitis, Adenitis, Eczema, etc. There has again been a sustained improvement

in conditions treated by Ultra Violet Radiation. This form of treatment has been a very valuable aid to work at the Welfare Centres and the beneficial results obtained have fully justified the expenditure.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The Health Department consists of the Medical Officer of Health who is a part time officer. Half of his salary is provided by the West Riding County Council under Section 109 of the Local Government Act, 1933. He holds the Diploma of Public Health and is the Poor Law Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Wombwell District of the West Riding County Council.

He is not now engaged in private practice.

The Sanitary Inspector is a whole time officer and is paid by your authority (half the salary being provided by the West Riding County Council under Section 109 of the Local Government Act, 1933). He holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Certificate for the Examination of Meat and Other Foods.

Three Health Visitors (two of whom are engaged halt time by the County Council).

Superintendent Nurse holds the C.M.B. Certificate, is General Hospital Trained, and holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Second Nurse holds the same qualifications, and the Third Nurse holds the C.M.B. Certificate and is General Hospital Trained, and is an approved Health Visitor.

Professional Nursing in the Homes.

A District Nurse (General Hospital Training Certificate) is engaged to serve the whole township and is supplied by a voluntary agency, the Wombwell Town Land Trust.

Infectious Disease Visiting.

In times of epidemics i.e. measles, one of the Health Visitors is detailed off for the house visiting of these cases.

Midwives.

The number of midwives practising in Wombwell is 5, (4 municipal midwives and 1 independent midwife).

Sanitary Inspector.

The work consists of the ordinary work of the office as defined by the Sanitary Offices Order, 1922.

The Sanitary Inspector follows up all the notifications of infectious diseases, fully investigating each case and furnishing the Medical Officer with a report which is filed for reference. He arranges for removal of such cases as are necessary to hospital and carries out the necessary disinfection of the premises. Inspections are regularly carried out upon House Premises, Slaughterhouses, Workshops, Cowsheds, Schools, and Vans. Food inspection of all kinds and destruction of condemned food stuffs are within his duties.

All nuisances reported are followed up until remedied.

List of Local Acts and Provisional or Special Orders relating to the District.

Wombwell Local Gas Act, 1879.
Wombwell Order, 1913.
Wombwell Order, 1915.

Wombwell Gas Order, 1931 (relating to the Council's Gas Undertaking).
Dearne Valley Water Act, 1920.
Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1912.
Dearne District Light Railways Order, 1915.
Dearne District Light Railways (Amendment) Order, 1921.
Dearne District Light Railways (Amendment) Order, 1924.
Wombwell Urban (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1927.
Dearne District Traction Act, 1933.

List of Adoptive Acts (or parts of Acts) and Bye-laws in Force.

Parts 2, 3 and 4, of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act, 1890).
Private Street Works Act, 1892.
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Section 2, Notification of Births Act, 1907.
Sections 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, and 86 of Part VII, Sections 88 and 90 of Part VIII and Part IX of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.
Parts II, III, IV, V, VI and X of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.
Parts II, III, IV and V of the Public Health Act, 1925.
Bye-laws as to New Streets and Buildings, Slaughterhouses, Nuisances, Tents, Vans and Sheds, Hackney Carriages Public Baths, Smoke Abatement, Pleasure Grounds, Cleansing of Footpaths.

Pavements.

A noticeable feature in connection with the condition of the pavements during periods of rainfall might be mentioned here as affecting the health of the people. This is in reference

to the objectionable practice of down-covers discharging roof water on to the pavements where it flows sometimes in the form of quite a stream into the gutter. Pedestrians very quickly get their boots or shoes wet through on their way to work and school children may sit during the morning with wet feet in the schoolroom and as is well known cold and wet feet are predisposing causes to various illnesses including colds and other catarrhal conditions.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	183
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	298
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	116
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	162
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	183
	(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	65
	(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonabily fit for human habitation	118

2. **Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	117

3. **Action under Statutory Powers during the year.**

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	1
(a) By Owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	9
(a) By Owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation	105
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	61

(3) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 53

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. 0

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 33

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein 33

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 241

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 7

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 80

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 607

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil.

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report — Nil.

5. **Number of Houses Erected during 1937.**

(a) By the Local Authority	124
(b) By Private Enterprise (Public Utility Societies etc.)	101
Total ...	225

6. **Housing Conditions.**

(1) Total number of houses in Distrct — 4816

(2) No. of working-class houses included in above — 4683

(3) General observations as to housing conditions, overcrowding, and shortage of houses.

19 overcrowded families were re-housed in new Council houses when the building programme got in advance of the Slum Clearance programme 5 over-crowded families were re-housed as a result of Slum Clearance. 56 cases have been alleviated as a result of occupants obtaining larger houses, reductions in families, migration etc.

(4) Any special activity in house building ? If so, where ?

The Council completed a scheme for 88 houses and 42 bungalows by the end of the year. Private enterprise created a record in building by erecting 101 houses.

(5) Any housing scheme projected by Local Authority ? If so, please give particulars.

A scheme to erect 44 three-bedroom type, 30 two-bedroom types and 2 bungalows was sanctioned and building commenced in the last few weeks of the year at Wentworth Road, Jump to re-house persons from Slum Clearance.

(6) Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 :

There are no underground sleeping rooms within the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. PICKUP.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL.

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report, 1938

To the Chairman and Members of the Wombwell Urban District Council.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in again submitting my Annual Report on the work carried out in the department during the year 1938.

During the year a record was made in the building of houses. The Council erected 124 houses, 36 of which were bungalows for aged persons. Private enterprise contributed considerably to the record by being responsible for the erection of 101, making a total of 225 houses for the year.

A new housing scheme comprising 74 houses and 2 bungalows was commenced at the close of the year to re-house persons affected by Slum Clearance at Jump.

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable land for building at Hemingfield where there are 37 families awaiting removal from houses which have been condemned.

Overcrowding is now considerably less acute but there are quite a number of families who, whilst not being over-crowded from the standard of numbers yet have both sexes in family who are becoming grown up.

The scheme to provide a separate water closet for each house is now nearing completion with the exception of several properties which will in due course receive consideration under the Housing Act.

During the year 150 extra closets were provided for old property.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are 15 dairy farms within the area on which are kept an average of 300 milk cows. The herds vary in number from 4 to 130 and are housed in 25 registered sheds.

26 visits to farms were recorded and a high standard of cleanliness of cows, cowsheds and dairies and milking utensils has been maintained throughout the year.

One farm is licenced by the County Council to produce and sell Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk and there are six other farms within the area which produce and sell Accredited Milk under licence from the same Authority. Approximately 82.5 per cent. of the milk produced within the district is sold under licences granted in accordance with "The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936." Of this designated milk 53.1 per cent. is Tuberculin Tested.

2 samples of milk were examined by the Bacteriological Department at the County Hall. All were reported as being satisfactory.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' Veterinary Surgeons make inspections of all cows within the district and every effort is put forward to maintain a clean and safe supply of milk.

Register of Milk Purveyors.

Registers as required by the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 are kept, and the following is the number of milk purveyors registered for the district.

Retail Purveyors:

Farmers producing milk on own farms ...	15
Purveyors of milk residing within the district other than farmers	7
Purveyors of milk residing outside the district	9
Wholesale trade farmer producing milk ...	2

There are in addition a number of general shops from which milk is sold in small quantities in sealed bottles only, and delivered to the retailer daily or bi-weekly by dairy companies.

Slaughter Houses.

There are eleven privately owned licensed slaughter houses within the district. All are kept and maintained in a clean condition. 390 visits were recorded as far as possible at the time slaughtering operations were in progress.

During the year the carcases examined were 343 bovines, 257 sheep and lambs, 519 pigs and 1 calf.

The following is a list of meat surrendered and condemned as unfit for human food:—

	Bovines	Sheep	Pigs
TUBERCULOSIS :			
Whole carcases with organs (approximately 60 stones)	1	–	2
Forequarters (approximately 12 stones)	1	–	–
Heads and Tongues	10	–	16
Livers	9	–	–
Mesenteries	11	–	12
Plucks	3	–	3
Lungs	19	–	1
Brisket	2	–	–
CYSTS :			
Kidneys	–	–	2
Liver	–	1	4
Lungs	1	–	–
IMMATURITY :			
1 carcase of veal	1	–	–
DISTOMATOSIS :			
Livers—Whole	7	2	–
Part	20	–	–
MULTIPLE ABSCESSES :			
Livers	1	–	–
Lungs	1	–	–
CIRRHOSIS :			
Livers	–	–	3
MAMMITIS :			
Udders	6	–	–
PNEUMONIA :			
Lungs	–	–	2
WORMS :			
Livers	–	2	1
Plucks	–	2	–
DECOMPOSITION			
Head	1	–	–
38 lbs. (Bone Taint)	1	–	–

Inspection of Meat and Foods.

The various premises where food is prepared or stored or exposed for sale are regularly inspected. 320 visits were recorded. These premises consist of bakehouses, meat hawkers' vans, making up places attached to slaughter houses butchers' shops, fish frying shops, markets, etc.

Meat Regulations.

Notice of slaughtering as required by the Meat Regulations is generally complied with.

Factories.

A new Factories Act known as the Factories Act, 1937 came into operation on the 1st of July. It consolidated all factory legislation since 1901 and thus brings into one statute requirements which have been hitherto scattered in a number of Acts. It has amended a lot of the old legislation which was out of date and set new standards more in keeping with the best modern industrial practice.

There were on the register at the close of the year 70 factories.

48 visits were made to factories and it was found that generally speaking the sanitary requirements of the Act are carried out.

8 occupiers were called upon to provide artificial lighting for the sanitary conveniences, this being a new requirement under the Act.

Offensive Trades.

There were on the register at the end of the year, 24 Fried Fish Shops and 1 Marine Store. 3 visits were paid to these premises during the year. The premises generally are kept in a clean state and in most cases the occupiers have an arrangement with the Council for the systematic removal of trade waste.

Shops Act, 1934.

Action has been taken under the Shops Act, 1934, where it was found to be necessary. 22 visits were made and 9 unsatisfactory conditions found, 7 of which have been remedied.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There were 8 van dwellings occupied at the end of the year. Notices were served upon two of the occupiers to vacate their caravans and remove them from the site In subsequent Court proceedings orders were obtained for the removal of these vans. Two samples of drinking water taken from a spring used by the occupants of one of the vans proved, on examination, to be dangerous.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 10 verminous houses were disinfested by spraying with insectides and fumigation by sulphur. 2 of these were on the Council estates and 8 privately owned.

The furniture and belongings of tenants removed by Slum Clearance are disinfested in a van by Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN). The Council have entered into a contract with a neighbouring authority who have the necessary apparatus.

Rat Destruction.

Poison baits were laid in sewers and other places where this could be done with safety at regular intervals during the year. Special efforts were made during National Rat Week, posters were exhibited on hutments and hoardings, and a group of rat catchers with dogs and ferrets was employed.

A poison gas machine, using cyanide dust is used to destroy rats on the Council refuse tips.

Public Lavatories.

The position with regard to lavatory accommodation is the same as was reported at the end of last year.

Scavenging and Cleansing.

COLLECTION—This is carried out entirely by the Council's own staff. During the year 3881 loads of dry refuse and 25 loads of nightsoil were conveyed to the various tips.

Practically all the district is now provided with refuse bins and these are emptied weekly or bi-weekly to suit requirements. The privy middens are cleansed at periods varying from 1 week to 4 weeks.

	No. of Loads.	No. of Tons.	No. of Working Days.	Daily avge. Loads	Daily avge. Weight Tons.
45 cwt. Lorry (Karrier)	1381	3107	300	4.6	10.4
45 cwt. Lorry (Guy)	1178	2651	296	3.98	8.96
45 cwt. Lorry (Commer)	1195	2689	296	4.04	9.08
15 cwt. Cart	152	114	32	4.75	3.56

It is estimated that the 3906 loads weighed 8561 tons.

The estimated weight collected per day, per 1,000 of the population is 1 ton 5.32 cwts.

The estimated weight collected per day, per 1,000 houses is 4 tons, 17.44 cwts.

The average estimated amount of refuse, collected from each house during the year is 1 ton 15.6 cwts.

Disposal.

All the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping as follows:—

Place.	No. of Loads.	Percentage.
Brampton Road	3413	87.38
Jump	428	10.96
Various	65	1.66

The tip at Jump was badly infested by crickets during October and November. A patent preparation mixed with water, bran and black treacle was applied to the face of the tip and this was continued well after the insects had disappeared. There was no evidence of the insects after the tip had been treated the fourth time over a period of two weeks.

Scavenging Costs.

	Collection.			Disposal.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total Costs	2741	0	0	406	0	0	3147	0	0
Average Cost per day	7	10	2.3	1	2	3.0	8	12	5.3
Cost per estimated ton	0	6	4.8	0	0	11.4	0	7	4.2
Cost per 1,000 of Pop.	154	3	2.9	22	16	8.3	176	19	11.2
Cost per 1,000 of Pop. per day	0	8	5.3	0	1	3.0	0	9	8.3
Cost per 1,000 houses	569	2	10.7	84	6	0.6	653	8	11.3
Cost per 1,000 houses per day	1	11	2.2	0	4	7.4	1	15	9.6

The rate required for scavenging and cleansing (street cleansing excluded) was 1/1.9d.

Cesspools.

There are 9 cesspools in unsewered areas and from these 130 loads of sewage were removed during the year.

Trade Refuse.

The Council have removed by agreement trade refuse from 58 different premises.

Closet Accommodation.

Type of Convenience	No.	Percentage.
Water Closets	4637	98.4
Waste Water Closets	11	0.2
Pail Closets	20	0.4
Privy Middens	47	1.0

The privy middens which remain are in the outlying parts of the town where there is no proper sewer, or the buildings are so situated as to render it impracticable to convert to water closets. During the year 2 privies have been converted—1 to a pail and the other to a water closet, 10 waste water closets have been converted to water closets. 150 W.C.s have been provided for existing property and 225 for new houses.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

The following defects were remedied after the service of formal or informal notices or after interview with persons concerned.

Repairs to Houses.

Made dry—Roof	32
Made dry—Spouting	39
Made dry—Pointing or Structural Plaster	75
Damp Courses provided	20
Floors repaired or renewed	73
Thresholds renewed	5
Plasterwork repaired or renewed	52
Window Frames repaired or renewed	18
Door Frames and Doors renewed and repaired	32
Fire-ranges repaired or renewed	27
Chimneys renewed or rebuilt	26
Coppers renewed or reset	5
Sinks renewed	71
Sash Cords renewed	9
Locks and Fasteners provided	18
Handrails provided	12
Staircases repaired or lighted	18
Ventilation for Food Stores	3
Permanent Ventilation for bedrooms	16
Sundry	3

Drainage.

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out	11
Sink Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	64
Inspection Chambers provided or repaired	5
Sink Gullies renewed	3
Vent. Shafts renewed	1

Sanitary Accommodation.

Additional Water Closets provided	150
Conversions to Water Closets	11
Water Closet Fittings repaired or renewed	52
Water Service Pipes repaired	15
Water Closet Structural repairs	33
Dust Bins provided or renewed	260

Miscellaneous.

Yards paved or pavement renewed ...	8
Verminous Houses	10
Overcrowding	80
Improved Water Supply	7
New Coal Stores provided	4
Sundry	5

Referred to other Departments :—

Water Board 12 Surveyor 13

65 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

63 of these notices were served under the Public Halth Acts of 1875 and 1936, 12 relating to housing defects, 38 to nuisances and 13 to the paving and drainage of yards.

2 notices were served under the Housing Act of 1936 1 was complied with and 1 has been carried forward, and will be dealt with as circumstances require.

I desire to record my appreciation of the support received from the Public Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and the help generously given as required by the Clerk of the Council and Chief Officials of other Departments, and to the Clerks in the Public Health Department who, throughout the year have so willingly carried out their duties.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. WARD,

Sanitary Inspector